Entered at the Post Office at New York as Second Class Mail Matter.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid DAILY, Per Month....... \$0 50 DAILY, Per Year..... 6 00 SUNDAY, Per Year..... 2 60 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month Postage to foreign countries added.

Published by The Sun Printing and Publishing Association at 170 Nassau street, in the Borough of Manhattan New York.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Apportionment That "Takes Care" of Odell. HERBERT PARSONS is a resident of

New York, a voter in New York and a taxpayer in New York. By popular election he represents in the Fiftyninth Congress a constituency which is one of the most progressive and substantial in the United States. He is chairman of the Republican county committee of New York, and one of the duties which devolve upon him as chairman is the preparation of a plan of apportionment, so far as the same relates to New York county, and its presentation to the State Legislature. With such assistance as he has been able to procure, Congressman Parsons has prepared an apportionment which conforms to the constitutional requirements regarding compactness, convenience and contiguity. It is fair to all interests, without bias of political reprisal or personal discrimination. Necessarily, under any apportionment, some neighborhoods must be favored, and the plan suggested by Mr. Parsons and his associates gives, it is admitted, a small preference to those uptown districts of New York which are now increasing most rapidly in population and include certainly the larger share of progressive and intelligent

There will be no new apportionment of legislative districts in New York until 1916, and it does not require the wisdom of a seer or the sagacity of a serpent to perceive that during the ensuing ten years there will be a larger increase of population in The Bronx, the Harlem and Riverside districts, and throughout "upper New York" generally than in the downtown wards.

BENJAMIN B. ODELL, Jr., is a resident

voters-the mainstay of Republican

hopes in the future.

of Newburgh, in Orange county. He holds no official position in this county, and bears no political relation to the county organization. With the assistance of some political friends and henchmen he has prepared an apportionment for New York county which grossly violates constitutional provisions and as such would be reviewable in court. The solitary merit is claimed for it that it "takes care" of the Odell leaders in the downtown districts, not a necessary feature of a legal and equitable legislative apportionment. Naturally, the Odell leaders of "downtown districts" which have ceased to have the required retain their political power and to use it in favor of ODELL. The executive committee of the Republican organization, chosen on the basis of the population of New York as it was returned in 1892, is naturally opposed to any change predicated on the population as it is now. Quite naturally, also, these Odell leaders have combined to resist the demand of the overwhelming majority of all voters in New York.

Judged entirely apart from the unseemliness of interference by a man from Orange county in a matter which peculiarly and exclusively affects the voters of New York county, the adoption of such a plan as ODELL proposes would do a monstrous injustice to the Republicans of this city. The uptown districts, in which Republicans predominate, are certainly entitled to adequate representation guaranteed to them under the law. It would be an act of injustice for the Legislature to discriminate against such districts in favor of downtown districts | ters. He and his assistants, DEVOL, for the purpose of "holding ODELL's

leaders in line." The people of New York, regardless of Republican factional divisions, are enapportionment of New York county legislative districts which the Constitution prescribes. Democrats as well as Republicans vote here, and representation should correspond with the population, not be established in defiance of the changes which the State census shows to have occurred since 1892.

Measuring the Catastrophe.

For an appreciation of the magnitude of the disaster caused by the seismic disturbance and ensuing fire at San Francisco, it may be helpful to recall the facts relating to some other notable earthquakes and conflagrations. Some of the most remarkable fires in the world's history have not been caused by fractures or movements of the earth's crust. but, on the other hand, earthquakes have almost always been followed by fires, even in times when fagots were exclusively relied upon for heating and tallow or wax for lighting purposes.

San Francisco's wreck should be compared with other examples, first, of the havoe wrought by earthquake, and secondly, of the devastation caused by fire. The number of lives lost in San Francisco has not yet been definitely computed, and may never be known exactly. If it shall fall short of a thousand it will seem small indeed by the side of the multitude-35,000-who were victims of the earthquake which on November 1, 1755, left Lisbon a heap of ruins. Relatively great must also be the aggregate loss of human lives from the same cause in Japan, where, according to Professor MILNE, the highest authority on the subject, there is at least one earthquake daily. As regards the area laid waste by fire in San Francisco,

some instances. Thus the burning of Rome in A. D. 64 lasted for eight days and destroyed five-sevenths of the city. In the great fire of London (1666), on the other hand, the flames swept over only 436 acres. The Chicago fire of 1871 covered a superficies of 2.124 acres. There seems to be no doubt that more people have been rendered homeless in San Francisco than have ever before been deprived of shelter by a conflagration, with the possible exception of the burning of Rome, which has been imputed to NERO. It was estimated in 1871 that the number of persons made homeless by the Chicago fire did not exceed a hundred thousand. Even if we make some deductions from current rough calculations, we may probably take for granted that at least twice as many persons have lost their homes

in San Francisco. As for the value of the property destroyed, no data handed down concerning other earthquakes or conflagrations approximate the figures tentatively put forward for San Francisco. The total value of the buildings burned in the great fire of London-most of them were small wooden houses-fell short of \$54,000,000. The loss incurred by the burning of Moscow in 1812 has been placed at \$150,000,000. The value of the buildings blown up or set on fire in Paris by Communist incendiaries in May, 1871, is set at \$160,000,000. The loss caused by the Chicago fire in 1871 has been estimated at \$195,000,000.

None of these figures are comparable with those indicated by the San Francisco catastrophe, which from a pecuniary point of view seems to have been the most destructive known to history. The total assessed valuation of taxable property in that city, real and personal, was a little more than \$524,000,000, which was presumed to be about 70 per cent. of the actual value. If half of the actual aggregate value has been annihilated the loss would be about \$375,000,000. Of course, a large fraction of this loss will be made good by insurance companies, American and foreign. To what extent, however, the companies will be liable will not be exactly known for some time, inasmuch as many of the local records and policies may have been destroyed, and as, by the terms of their contracts, fire insurance companies are not responsible for damages due solely to earthquakes or for the burning of the wreck of a building thrown down by an earthquake. On the other hand it appears that, by a California statute, they are liable in the case of buildings destroyed by dynamite for the purpose of preventing the spread of a conflagration.

It will probably turn out that the net sum paid by the insurance companies will not fall much short of \$150,000,000 it may considerably exceed that amount In any event, the net loss to the property owners of San Francisco can scarcely fall below two hundred millions of dollars. Under the circumstances it is fortunate that the prospective relief funds are also of unprecedented proportions. A long time passed before the Chicago relief funds exceeded four million dollars. Within four days a larger sum had been promised to San Francisco.

The Army at San Francisco.

For its work in San Francisco the regular army deserves unstinted praise. quota of population would be glad to This applies to all its branches, from headquarters in Washington to the man with the gun on patrol and relief duty in the streets of the ruined city. It applies to the directing heads and to the executing hands. The system introduced by the establishment of the Staff Corps has demonstrated its efficiency in time of appalling disaster, and has thereby shown something of what it would do in the event of need for a sudden mobilization of an army for use in the field. The tireless activity of the Secretary of War has not surpassed the alert energy of Chief of Staff BELL and Chief Quartermaster HUMPHREY. The machinery of army administration was set in motion for the relief of San Francisco at the moment of evident need, and it has moved without a hitch or a break. General Funston, at his end of the

line, has commanded the hearty approval of the country. He took his orders from the situation without waiting for them to come from headquar-KRAUTHOFF, and all the rest of them have faced their work night and day with unswerving fidelity and tireless energy. Only those who have seen the titled to have that equitable and lawful same kind of work on a smaller scale can appreciate the performance of the men of the ranks, the long hours of patrol in the smoke and heat of a burning city, the strain of effort to control with patience and gentleness a panic stricken multitude, to repress disorder and to protect property from the devices of

miscreants. The Staff Corps has made good, and the army has won fresh laurels. The country is proud of its officers, and no less proud of its men.

Federal Power at Niagara Falls.

If there has existed any doubt as to the legal authority of the Federal Government to arrest the despoliation of Niagara Falls, the exhaustive argument made Saturday before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors by ex-Attorney-General JOHN W. GRIGGS must have resolved it and swept it away. Mr. GRIGGS discussed the powers of the Government over navigable streams and over waterways forming permanent boundary lines, and showed that the United States and Canada are entitled to absolute control of the stream, regardless of the authority of other political corporations and the rights of pri-

vate individuals. The right of the Federal Government to control and preserve Niagara has been questioned only by the interested corporations which contemplate with satisfaction the destruction of the Falls when they figure up the profits to be derived from its waters. These corporations have found it comparatively easy to obtain franchises from New York State in the past, and their managers believe that the present public keenness for the preservation of the Falls will subside in this seems to have been exceeded in time, with the result of making further | merly considered without value, have ALBANT, April 15

encroachments on the stream possible, unless the river is taken under the protection of the nation. To ruin Niagara means dollars for them, and dollars are

what they are after. Niagara is a national possession, the property of a continent, given by nature into the hands of two peoples to protect and maintain for the benefit of the world. If there have been honest doubts of the right of the United States to do its share of saving the Falls, Mr. GRIGGS's argument should dispel them. The United States Government has a legal right to perform its moral duty, to restrain the hand of commercial vandalism, to save the Falls in all their splendor for the generations to come.

Mr. Tillman Turns His Back on Them. It is satisfactory to know that the "muck rakers" have fallen under the scorn of Senator TILLMAN. The impression that he took them seriously seemed to be justified by his assimilation of the worst things said about the Republican party and his reproduction of them on the stump in language and with gestures that caused horripilation among his hearers. When not under the improving influence of the Senate Mr. TILLMAN has sometimes let himself go and torn reason as well as passion to tatters. The ghost of a speech at the stock yards still walks the corridors of memory, and we have to fight against an uneasy feeling that if Mr. TILLMAN could unbosom himself in some neck of the woods when reporters were not present the old Adam in him might break

loose scandalously. But it is evident from a little passage in the Senate with Mr. LODGE that Mr. TILLMAN would not soil his pitchfork with a muck raker, and that his gorge would rise at the thought of being taken for one. The Senator had convinced his friend Lodge that the author of a sensational article on campaign contributions had been indorsed by some eminent letter writers when this colloquy ensued:

"Mr. TILLMAN-Very naturally the Senator wanted to know whether I was quoting an anonyous somebody here-" Mr. Longs-Oh, no

" Mr. TILLMAN-Some of the ' muck rakers,' for " Mr. Longs-Of course, some of the muck rak

ers' things have been read here. "Mr. TILLMAN-Not by me, that I know of.

ave been bit that way, but not of late years." Confession and repentance, and a resolve to sin no more. Mr. TILLMAN'S language is homely, but his meaning is clear. Muck raker must be added to the list of terms classified as "unparliamentary" when Mr. TILLMAN sees contumely in it.

Not a Good Plan.

The plan alleged to have been devised by President WINTHROP of the Board of Education and Superintendent MAXWELL of the public schools, under which it is proposed "to give the school children an opportunity to contribute to the San Francisco sufferers," should be squelched immediately by the authorities. It is bad in principle and would lead to some unfortunate consequences.

For all who sympathize with San Francisco and feel they can afford to give something for the relief of that city's people there are ample opportunities to contribute. It is wholly unnecessary to use the educational organization of the municipality to swell the fund, and the evils that would result from an assessment of the children are very real and would be unavoidable. The sons and daughters of well to do parents would give more than the pupils of poorer circumstances, and no rule or request would prevent this from becoming known. Childhood is sometimes thoughtless and cruel. No good that the few dollars to be wrung from parents through their offspring might do to California could compensate for the aftermath of suffering and heartburning that a subscription taken through the public schools must

inevitably bring. An appeal for help for the earthquake sufferers circulated in the public schools should bear the sub-title "and to inflict unnecessary suffering on certain children." The plan for one is ill considered and ill advised. If its promoters do not drop it the Board of Education should kill it in the interests of its proposed victims.

The Disposition of Sewage and the Pollution of Streams.

Every consideration of the public health and of economy calls for a change in the present method of disposing of sewage.

The rapid increase in population in the United States, of which too great a proportion is concentrating in our already overcrowded cities, is now taxing the supply of even moderately pure water. There is not a city of large size which has an adequate water supply which it is safe for its inhabitants to drink. While in some instances there has been an improvement in quality as well as quantity by condemnation proceedings in the purchase of large basin areas and the enforced removal therefrom of all sources of pollution and by improved methods of filtration, it is a fact that neither the most careful policing norfiltration can remove all the dangers of infection so long as the contents of the sewers are permitted to empty into our lakes and streams.

It is a sad comment upon our civilization and a reflection upon the common intelligence to know that cities like Philadelphia, St. Louis, New Orleans and dozens of other populous communities are supplied with sewage infected water. It is no surprise to read from year to year the frightful mortality from typhoid fever and other diseases

acquired from the water supply. Furthermore, the enormous value of sewage products when used for enriching the soil for agricultural purposes has been thoroughly demonstrated in many of the larger cities of Europe. where it is systematically gathered into basins and pumped through conduits to be distributed by irrigation ditches over a large farming area. By this economical practice the barren sandy plains in the vicinity of Berlin, which were for-

been converted into rich farms as fertile INSURANCE FOR LAWBREAKERS. and productive as the best land in the world.

It may be estimated that the sewage products of New York city so utilized for a single year would be worth hundreds of thousands of dollars.

If this method were applied to all the sewage systems of the thickly settled communities in the United States it would not only decrease the death rate by preventing the pollution of the water supply, but would double the agricultural wealth of these sections.

Two eminently respectable persons who celebrated a visit to the Garden of the Gods and to the Cave of the Winds at Manitou by smashing off pieces of the scenery to carry home as "souvenirs" have been arrested and locked up in Colorado Springs to await the action of the Federal authorities. The Government has a praiseworthy habit of prosecuting such offenders enthusiastically, and making them pay dear for their ignorant vandalism. If the two now under arrest are convicted of defacing the places they visited they will lose the relics they have accumulated, leave souvenirs in the shape of fines in the national strong box, and perhaps go to jail.

To jail they should go, and all like them.

If the campaign fund estimates which Congressman Sulzer puts into the Congressional Record are accurate, at every Presidential election for half a century past the candidate who reached the White House has been that candidate whose managers raised the more money.

Mr. John Bigelow en Mr. Bunau-Varilla's Canal Plan.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Pardon me for directing your attention to the miseading title given to a despatch from Mr Philippe Bunau-Varilla to the President printed in yesterday's edition of The Sun, You entitle it, "A Lesson for Panama. Bu-nau-Varilla Finds Reasons in Frisco's Disasters Against Lock Canal."

Mr. Bunau-Varilla was the author and persistent champion of the lock canal as the most economical and the most speedy method of establishing canal communications across the Isthmus. He advocated it as an initiatory measure, and only as such, but indispensable o a prompt and economical construction of a strait without any lock, and large and deep enough ultimately to float the commerce of he world. He advocated the initiatory locks ecause by their aid the construction of the strait could go on from the very start without interrupting the operation and earning power of the lock stage of the contemplated waterway. He insisted from the first, and against the recommendation of most of the consultative engineers, upon a lock canal to begin at the 130 foot level.

The President, following the advice of the of the engineers, recommended that the lock canal should commence at the at a more rapid rate than it has progressed since the War Department has been in charge of it there will probably be a call for locks to commence at a much higher level than, and long before the Culebra has been cut to ot level. Without locks at the pres ent rate of progress we need not expect a

When the President recommended the lock canal at the 85 foot level I understood him to mean that long before the Culebra was cut down, even to the 130 foot level, his engineers would know a great deal more about he work they had undertaken than from the divisions among them it is apparent they knew when they wrote their reports, and that both their eyes and Uncle Sam's purse will pe open to the necessity of following implicity the plan of the work submitted to his Excellency and his advisers by Mr. Bunau-

NEW YORE, April 21. Infinite Variety of Life in Texas

From the Waco Tribune.

CHINA SPRINGS, April 10.—The office seeking, ple hunting gentry is abroad in the land, and long suffering vox populi must again endure the blatant Mr. Ned and Frank Horn and sister, Mrs. Benton, returned from Hillsboro to-day, where they had been attending the trial of their brother, Mr. Hiram

Horn. The jury found Mr. Horn guilty of murde and assessed his punishment at thirty years in Our genial merchant, Mr. L. F., Davis, presented his numerous customers with some artistically beautiful pictures Sunday. Capt. W. V. Smith lost two large hams Saturday.

and it is considered a rather singular coincidence to see our old friend. Col. Fountaine Kilpatrick. riage. Some folks call this an inexplicable phe-

Mrs. Shead and three daughters, the mother of Prof. H. P. Shead of Elm Mott, were visitors at our place Tuesday. They were on their way back home, having went over to Elm Mott and attended the big concert Monday night, the close of Prof. Shead's school at that place. Mrs. Shead reports a most pleasant time and said that the behavior of the crowd was most excellent. This estimable lady and daughters live at Elk. The Odd Fellows lodge of Crawford had a bunch

of new members to initiate into the secrets and mysteries of that honored order, so last Monday night they brought them to the McGregor lodge where they had plenty of help, and I guess they made a good job of it. Our friend, Billie Corbell of Hog Creek, was one of the new members, and ruess they did a plenty to him, as I noticed he did not try to go home until the next evening.

Mr. John Anderson happened to quite a painful though not a serious accident while riding a wild horse. The horse while "bucking" ran into a ditch, falling and parting company with John, but as a

inal salute gave him a gentle tap on the head with his hind foot, which cut a considerable gash A Miss Douglass sustained a severe hurt at the rink Saturday in a fall. Her arm was reported o be broken and her spinal wrenched. Messrs. Toll Williams. Newt Tramble, Mr. Childs, Tom Lawson and Marshal Little caught a huge wildcat after one hour's chase, measuring five feet

four and one-half inches. Dr. P. M. Kuykendall is still alive, and is really a little better. It seems that the crisis of the last

attack has passed, and he will linger until the next attack, which the physicians say is liable to come at any time, when he will, in all probability, die, He has held on well, as the friends all thought he was dying Monday. Studying the Man Hater.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The notice of the marriage of the president of the Man Haters' Club appears with greater regularity in the papers than anything else we read of, except possibly the loss of an actress's diamonds, the divorce of a society woman or the sensational announcement of a doctor who has an improved patent on nature for creating human life, all of which are regarded by the wise and the cynical as decrepit but still avail

able means of advertising.

Members of the Man Haters' Club practically ad vertise the fact that in sentimental matters they have few illusions left. If this is so, how is it that so many of them marry, the officers of the club first of all? Is the title "man hater," as the cynical have peretafore observed a term used for man hunter and useful for the reason that it piques interest in commonplace people alive to the benefits of advertising?

STILL A MEMBER OF THE CLUB. NEW YORK, April 18.

Jordan Water for Sale.

From the London Tribune.

A company has been started at Berlin, called the fordan Water Market, with the object of selling Jordan water for purposes of baptism. The pros-pectus, which is issued mainly to pastors and sex-tons, describes the labor and expense to which company is put in order to despatch caravan to and from the banks of the River Jordan. The price per bottle of water is 15 marks and every pastor who sells a bottle of it is entitled to four narks discount. General indignation is felt at the company of pastors and others who have started the business, and efforts are being made to stop

Where Americantsm Dwells. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: America is so much carth and air and water as an idea and the paramount requisite to Americanism is the living up to that idea. A man might have citizenship papers, but that would not make his an American in spirit. True Americans have it GEORGE FENTBICE.

Maine is to have an insurance company for the benefit of the liquor sellers. It is to pay the fines imposed for violation of the prohibitory laws, reimburse its customers for losses in goods destroyed, defend them in the courts and generally guard their interests.

In this plan is the germ of a glorious idea. A few years more and the burglar will go on his midnight expedition with a protective policy in his kit of tools, just as he now carries a sectional jimmy and a dark lantern. The gentle blackmailer will be defended in court by a rich and powerful corporation. A race of professional assassins, safe in the immunity proyided by their contracts with the corporation they patronize, will ply their trade freely and joyously, relieved of the embarrassing fears and terrors of the future that now detract from such a calling. Pickpockets, sneaks, bank robbers, forgers, second story men, graftters, yeggmen-all will pay their premiums and go on their devious ways rejoicing.

The promoters of the Maine corporation believe that if the company spends enough money fighting each case brought against its members, taking appeals always to the highest court, "practical nullification of the prohibitory law would result." There s no reason why such should be the case with respect to this one law alone. Any statute might be nullified by making it too expensive for the State to enforce it. Already taxpayers growl about their bills, and administrations point, as argument for their retention in office, to diminished rates. In fact, there seems to be no reason why, in the development of this plan, there may not be found a complete remedy for all the restrictions that are now placed on that portion of the population commonly referred to as "the criminal classes."

The most surprising thing about this suggested insurance for lawbreakers is that it has never occurred before to any of the enterprising underwriters of the world.

"Newspaper Literature."

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I hope you will collect the Sun's stories of Fallen Frisco into book form. They are superb. Evelyn, Pepys and Defoe rolled into couldn't surpass them. "The City That Was in to-day's Sun is a gem.

I am sending a SUN to England every day

NEW YORK, April 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: We are ustomed to finding in THE SUN the best written account of whatever topic holds public interest, but frequently you print articles of such literary merit and human interest as to make one regret that the newspaper man's best efforts are "writ in water." Your article "The City That Was" in this morning's SUN may stand as a model of reporting in its super lative form. It is written con amore, nay, more from the heart, and it presents the spirit and essence of "the city that was" as no other article which has come to my attention has been able to do.

Permit me to present both to THE SUN and to the unnamed writer my respectful salutations and compliments. JOHN W. BARNEY. JERSEY CITY, April 21.

A Counterblast for Tobacco.

From the Lancet. It has often been confidently stated that tobacco smoke is a powerful germicide, but so far this property has not been assigned to any one particular constituent of the smoke The composition of tobacco smoke is of course complex, but everybody knows that tarry oils are a principal constituent, and certainly many oils are powerfully antiseptic. Nicotine, again, is a strong disinfectant, but the quantity of this poison in tobacco smoke is minute, if indeed it is present at all. A least, in a number of chemical analyses of tobacco smoke made at different times it was difficult to declare with absolute certain ty that nicotine was an important constituent. The oily matter which accumulates in a tobacco pipe is decidedly poisonous, but it

does not contain any appreciable quantity of nicotine, the chief constituent being the very poisonous oil pyridine. Tobacco smoke contains a decided quantity of the very poisonous gas carbon monoxide, which has

refere for must possess germicular properties.

Some simple experiments which we have ecently made would seem to confirm the observation that one of the principal contituents accounting for the germicidal properties of tobacco smoke is the powerful anticeptic formaldehyde. The amount present s more than just appreciable, for if water hrough which a few puffs of tobacco smoke have been passed is tested for formaldehyde he result is strikingly positive. The quantity of formaldehyde in tobacco smoke would uppear to depend on the quality and kind of tobacco smoked. Thus the cigar appears o yield more formaldehyde than the pipe und the pipe more than the cigarette. Posto yield more formaldehyde than the pipe and the pipe more than the cigarette. Possibly the peculiarly irritating property of the smoke issuing from the glowing end of a cigarette or cigar or from the bowl of a pipe is due to formaldehyde.

It has more than once been stated that to-

It has more than once been stated that tobacco smokers enjoy an immunity from certain
diseases and the frequent presence of a powerful antiseptic in the mouth, nasal passages,
and sometimes the lungs (as in the case of
those who foolishly inhale tobacco smoke)
would to some extent justify the statement.
When it is considered that in the nose a vast
number of microbes are hourly deposited
it is conceivable that these may be effectively
destroyed by the frequent passage of tobacco
smoke through that organ. In the same
way the organisms exposed to tobacco smoke
in the mouth would succumb. Formaldehyde is one of the most powerful disinfectants
we possess, one part in 10,000 parts of water
serving to destroy all microbes, while such
a dilute solution has practically no poisonous
action on the human organism.

Campaign Funds. Mr. Sulzer of New York in the House of Representa

In connection with this national publicity bill it is interesting to consider the amounts of money contributed and expended in Presidential cam-paigns in the past by the campaign committees of the two great parties. Prior to 1860, so far as I have been able to ascertain-and I have given he matter very careful investigation-no national committee in any Presidential contest expended much more than \$25,000, except, perhaps, in the campaign of 1832, when Jackson triumphed over the corruption fund and the machinations of the Bank of the United States.

However, I want to read to the House from statement which has been carefully compiled by very competent and experienced men showing the expenditures of the Republican and Dem national committees in every Presidential of from 1860 to 1904. Of course, I do not decontest from 1860 to 1904. clare that the statement of expenditures which I am about to read is absolutely accurate do say—and a careful investigation, in my opinion, will substantiate it—that these expenditures are

3	will substantiate it that these expen	unures
r	approximately correct:	
7	Repub-	De
	Year. lican.	cr
	1860 \$100,000	\$50
	1864 125,000	50
,	1868 150,000	75
ı	1872 250,000	50
t	1876 950,000	900
	1880 1,100,000	855
r	1884 1,300,000	1,400
1	1888	855
	1892 1,850,000	2,350
	1896 16,500,000	675
	1900 9,500,000	428
	1904 8 500 000	1 250

The Dungeons of Naples. From the London Globe

While working under the street level of the Arch of Alfonso d'Aragona the workmen came upon a sort of cellar which opened out into a series of small chambers opening out on to galleries. All were strongly built of stone, and in the dim light the explorers were for a long time at a loss how to explain the mystery. It was revealed at last by th ald of candles, which exhibited on the walls ruddrawings and despairing invocations for divine aid—evidently from men in prison, some doomed to death and others to hopeless confinement. Chance had brought to the light of day those abodes of underground dungeons of the old kingdom of Naples.

Society With a Big Mission From the London Dany Mail.

"Vierdeziliterabgabcagitationkommission delegiertenversammlungspetition" Society has been formed at Berne to combat the proposal of cafe reprietors to increase the price of beer

SAN FRANCE One Who Attributes the Calemity to Divine

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: At the last great Methodist missionary meeting in Cleveland I dropped in one day as a spectator. Delegates were present from all parts of

the world. Toward the end of the day a gentleman from California got up and said, with all the emotion of a John Wesley: "Brethren, send missionaries to San Francisco. If continue to go on there as they have been, I feel that God Almighty is going to visit our eloved city with some awful calamity.

The speaker sat down with tears in his eyes. speech made very little impression at the time, and there was no response. In the light of recent events it was prophecy. San Francisco has been purified by fire

and water, but she will rise from the ashes grander than ever before, like the South's great metropolis, beautiful Baltimore. Louis GREEN MUNFORD.

BALTIMORE, April 21.

Japanese Sanitation for the Concentration

Camps TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I would call attention to the regulation of the camps organized by the staff for the housing of the refugees from San Francisco. How we failed on this line during the Spanish war, losing as many, if not more, from disease as from battle, is well known; also, how the Japanese succeeded in saving many lives by their strict detail in enforcing sanitary meas ures. There will be many among the refugees who know nothing of sanitary science and it is for those who do know to protect the ignorant from the results of their igno rance, which may breed a pestilence, thus adding another horror to the woes of the

already afflicted city.

If it could be possible to arrange to have some competent Japanese officer to super vise these camps, I think we might feel surit would be effectively done. Please, in the name of humanity, help to sound this note BANITAS. of warning

ROWATTON, Conn., April 21.

Attributed to Too Much Electricity. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The present year seems destined to be the most phenomenal ever known. The world is using too much electricity. Compensation is a law of Nature. We have to pay for all we -"quid pro quo; causa effectum aequat," said the ancient Romans

PORTLAND, Me., April 21,

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Was any thing ever written in the English language which so well expresses it as William Edward

Henley's "Invictus"? Out of the night that covers me, Black as the pit from pole to pole, I thank whatever God there be

For my unconquerable soul. In the fell clutch of circumstance I have not winced or cried aloud, Under the bludgeonings of chance My head is bloody but unbowed.

Beyond this place of wrath and fear Looms but the horror of the shade And yet the menace of the years Finds and shall find me unafraid.

It matters not how strait the gate, How charged with punishment the scrol I am the master of my fate. I am the captain of my soul

This little poem has cheered and uplifted nany and seems peculiarly applicable now. NEW YORK, April 21. CHARLES H. SCHOTT. The Watchword.

Give of your mass of gold, Send to the prostrate West Some of that wealth untold Digged from her virgin breast. Give of your meagre store, Send from your cupboard bare

Out to the wasted shore, If but a pittance share.
Give! Give of your brother heart Quick of its golden glow. Let the love cargo start

Out to the field of woe. Give of your health and strength. Give of your health and stren Give of your helping hand. Over its breadth and length

Givet Give of the healing light

Messages filled with Hope. Givet

JOHN KENDRICK BANGS. THE INDEPENDENT JUDGE.

Theodore Roosevelt's Attitude Toward

the Judiciary in 1898. Col. Roosevelt at Cooper Union, October 29, 1898. "I ask that you strike down those who sought to degrade Justice Daly because he would not pay heed to the political dictator of the moment. I ask in this election that you stand by us for civic

independence and the purity of the judiciary." Col. Roosevelt at Cooper Union, November 1, 1898. "I am glad my party had the wisdom and the integrity to renominate Justice Daly. If there is any branch of the government where partisan judiciary, and I am proud that our party, at the request of the Bar Association, renominated a man who has been on the bench for twenty-eight years, a man with a spotless career, and one who recognized nothing but his oath of office in the perform ance of his duty. Our opponents, speaking through their authorized master, Mr. Croker, refused to renominate him. Why? Because as a Judge he

refused, forsooth, to recognize Tammany Hall." Col. Roosevelt at Freeport, L. I., November 2, 1898 "I wish he [Mr. Van Wyck] would tell us whether he approves of his master's attempt to degrade his former colleague. Judge Daly, because Judge Daly had not sufficiently considered Tammar

"If Mr. Van Wyck only wishes to discuss State issues why does he not touch on the most im-portant of all State issues, the independence and uprightness of the judiciary? Why does he not say whether or not he approves of Mr. Croker' conduct in turning down Judge Daly, Mr. Van Wyck's colleague on the bench, because Judge Daly was fearless and upright, and would not bo the knee to Baal? Does he approve of refusing to advance Judges to high office because they decline to recognize their obligation to Tammany Hall?"

"He tries to strike down an honest Judge becaus that Judge is not a cringing sycophant."

"Mr. Croker is striving to render the Judges his qually servile tools.

If the police force and the judiciary, the Executive at Albany and the Executive at New York all become his supple kneed have no single way of making effective protes against any extreme of corruption or lawles

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It looks a the Osler theory was again all wrong. Whom do we find the victors in the great billiard

match? Why, the very oldest men that t Slosson and Schaefer are tied for first place. Thus once more have age and experience triumphed over youth and inexperience. BROOKLYN, April 21.

Disaster, the Miner. Though ploneers have passed away. And gone the Forty-niner. To found a fairer city vet

There comes a greater Miner. Amid the terror and the smoke When earth itself was riven, Within the very souls of men His plercing shafts were driven

Undaunted, undespairing

The nuggets of self-sacrifice, The gold of finest daring. As deeper still his level sank Uncovered to his blasting The mother lode of sympathy,

He found the veins of courage there,

World wide and rich and lasting So shall a deathless city rise In Beauty's fullest measure Enriching poor humanity

Beyond all earthly treasure.

fied the three anthracite district presidents and the district secretaries of the United Mine Workers to meet him at Wilkesbarre on Wednesday, April 25, for the purpose of discussing the question of a convention of delegates representing the union which will decide the question of an anthracite strike. The ostensible purpose of Mitchell's conference with the district presidents and secretaries is "to consider the reply the anthracite operators have made to our propo sition." Since the operators made their reply last Friday the whole anthracite region has been in gloom. That the operators mean business

IN THE ANTHRACITE REGIONS.

Energetic Preparations by the Operators

to Meet a Long Strike

SCRANTON, April 22 .- John Mitchell has noti

this time is evident from the energy with which they are making preparations for a long strike. And the men now idle are fast realizing that they have little if any chance for ultimate victory. Mitchell and his three district presidents, John Fahy, T. D. Nicholls and William Dettrey, probably realize the true situation more keenly than their half informed followers. If they can conjure up any scheme by which they can accede to the operators' demands and save their faces-which means their jobs as officers of the union-they will most assuredly put it in practice. If not they will call a convention to be held probably in May at Hazleton, which is nearly in the centre the whole anthracite region. Between 600 and 800 delegates would be present representing the union membership of perhaps 60,000 men and boys. The older men, miners who have families and own real estate and other property, will try to stave off trouble. The younger and more reckless element will go in for a fight to the finish. Hitherto, under like conditions, the fighting element has swept everything before it. The chances are that former experience would be repeated.

The outlook is, at this writing, that a long, bitter struggle will ensue, especially in view

of the fact that it now seems as if the operators were determined to crush union tyranny once and for all. Nothing less than such determination can account for reports which are coming in from all the anthracite fields. The Delaware and Hudson, during the past week, has stationed armed guards about the Conyngham colliery in North Wilkesbarre and at other collieries in the valley. guards arrived Wednesday evening with train of six box cars fitted up as sleeping and eating rooms, accompanied by cooks, stores of provisions and other supplies. The guards thus far wear civilians' dress, are armed each with a billy and carry cartridge belt and holster. At Plymouth a number of union men, permitted to make necessary r paire, laid down their tools when asked to do some work inside the stockade surround ing the breaker. At present about fifty armed guards patrol property connected with breaker No. 2. Three independent workmen employed by the Temple Iron Company at the Mount Lookout colliery are reported as severely beaten in an assault by strikers Two hundred independent men have arrived at Lansford in a special train starting from Jersey City. Each man received clothes and shoes and a trunk of other wearing apparel. A commissary has been established within the stockade and arrangements are perfected for a long struggle. Miners residing in houses owned by the company are said to have been notified that they must vacate these dwellings if they persist in refusing to work. The Carbondale shops have rushed alterations on more than a hundred box cars which are now fitted up as movable barracks and are being distributed at various collieries between Carbondale and Wilkesbarre. With the single exception of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad all of the large coal companies hereabouts are preparing for coal companies hereabouts are preparing for a great strike. A serious indication of affairs is that thousands of young miners, English speaking and foreigners alike, are moving out of the region hoping to find work elsewhere by which they can earn a living. Conditions are somewhat different in the middle, or Hazleton, field. Operators are posting guards, preparing commissary departments and barracks, but the people, especially the business men, are working day posting guards, preparing commissary departments and barracks, but the people, especially the business men, are working day and night for peace. The most responsible local newspapers do not hesitate to point out to the strikers the weakness of their attitude. They know, down there, from many a bitter experience what a strike means in paralysis to general business, in assault, arson, intimidation, riot, dynamiting. But the operators are moving along steadily, teking all necessary measures for protecting their property. They found out at Hazleton, Lattimer, McAdoo, Audenreid, Shenandoah, Mahany, in 187, 1900, 1902, that the State of Pennsylvania would not, or could not—or dared not, in face of the "labor vote"—maintain law and order. of the "labor vote"—maintain law and

iso0, 1902, that the State of Pennsylvania would not, or could not—or dared not, in fac of the "labor vote"—maintain law and order Consequently operators from one end of the coal fields to the other are going on methodically, rapidly, thoroughly, with grim determination that this time they will be ready for frontier conditions such as obtained in the did lawless days of the Far West. The Lehig Valley Company has drawn the fires and naile up the boiler room at Buck Mountain and ha hoisted its mules out of the mines. Clerk at Coxton have been laid off or placed of half pay. Three cars of commissary supplies are being unloaded behind the India stockade at Hazle shaft. The Van Wickle colliery at Coleraine deducted from the las pay envelopes handed the men the amond due for rent. All of the Van Wickle miner are now reported as pald up for rent, purchase at the general store and services by the company physicians. The coal region elsewher is practically on a cash basis for the first time in many years—perhaps, as a whole for the first time in its history. So quickly has the tightening of the usual large credit system been felt that word comes from on the first time in the share and some out of business until coal mining resumes; they have not been selling enoughment to pay for refrigerating ice.

From the lower, or Schuylkill, region, reports come that the Reading Company for self-protection in case the expected troublarrives. Barracks are being erected when the pursuing releatlessly its preparations for self-protection in case the expected troublarrives. Barracks are being erected when one of the search of the search

carpenters imported that other localities.

Taken altogether, when Mr. Mitchell lands in Wilksbarre on Tuesday night he will find himself up against an industrial and a semi-military proposition that he has never faced before. If he can duck from under he may before. before. If he can duck from unc be able to retain his job as presi union. Otherwise he will be swe a crowd of belligerent delegates month; he will have the unwelco heading and being responsible for struggle, and in the end he will and out.

The Stability of the Coal Supply.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! Irre spective of the merits of the controvers between the coal operators and the miners there is one phase of the case which deserve serious and thoughtful consideration. Through the combination of coordinate interests, close and active cooperation, the elimination of a ruinous competition and obstructing factors-in short, by working with a un to accomplish a given end, the operators h been able to furnish a vast and stable vol of coal, which has been a tower of str to the country in general. This large ready supply of coal, coupled with the edge that it would be maintained at a norm figure, has proved a powerful incentive industrial and commercial operations duri ingure, has broved a powerful mee industrial and commercial operation the past ten years, and has given to try a degree of prosperity unparahistory. Not only have the manufor employers been enriched by this tinued era of prosperity, but the men themselves have acquired—in sex well as moral and political sense.

men themselves have acquired—in a sewell as moral and political sense-powerful and influential status as moral the body politic.

Again, the steady supply of coal has a powerful factor in maintaining con—so essential to the continuance of perity—and in this sense the coal sumble been only secondary in importance gold supply of the country. This suffice the essential element of progress and perity has given strength and stability classes of commercial and industrial ties both at home and abroad, and enhanced the prestige of the country foreign markets.

foreign markets.

The combination of the coal operative week from the standpoint of the net table results attained for the country, has been a master stroke of administrative and operative policy.

New York, April 21.

The Corkscrew Gentleman. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT

a "gentleman" is a person who always carries a corkscrew in his breeches pocket.